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GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Russian Federation

Livestock and Products Semi-annual

2014 Livestock and Products Semi-Annual Report

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Report Highlights:

Russian cattle inventories are expected to continue to decline in 2014, following a pattern of more than 25 years of a shrinking cattle herd. However, cattle imports are expected to recover with the anticipation that government support payments will be distributed more regularly in 2014. Domestic beef production is forecast to increase slightly in 2014, with new slaughterhouses coming online, but FAS/Moscow has decreased its 2014 beef import forecast because of trade restrictions placed on foreign suppliers. Meanwhile, the Russian domestic pork industry continues to shift production from private households to more efficient large agricultural establishments. FAS/Moscow has therefore increased the 2014 pork production forecast, but reduced imports as a result of increased domestic production and trade restrictions imposed on several foreign suppliers.

Table 1. Russia: Cattle Numbers, 1,000 Head

Animal Numbers, Cattle Russia	2012		2013		2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks.	19,695	20,134	19,508	19,981	19,210	19,514
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	8,678	8,678	8,540	8,493	8,380	8,185
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	310	310	390	390	450	460
Production (Calf Crop)	6,950	6,920	6,900	6,840	6,820	6,650
Total Imports	138	138	130	97	110	110
Total Supply	26,783	27,192	26,538	26,918	26,140	26,724
Total Exports	6	8	7	17	7	12
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	6,840	6,840	6,890	6,800	6,770	6,830
Total Slaughter	6,840	6,840	6,890	6,800	6,770	6,830
Loss	429	363	431	587	428	347
Ending Inventories	19,508	19,981	19,210	19,514	18,935	19,085
Total Distribution	26,783	27,192	26,538	26,918	26,140	26,274

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline

Table 2. Russia: Beef and Veal Production, Supply & Distribution (1,000 MT CWE)

Meat, Beef and Veal Russia	2012		2013		2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	6,840	6,840	6,890	6,800	6,770	6,830
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1,380	1,380	1,400	1,370	1,380	1,380
Total Imports	1,023	1,023	1,000	1,017	1,020	1,000
Total Supply	2,403	2,403	2,400	2,387	2,400	2,380
Total Exports	8	6	8	8	8	10
Human Dom. Consumption	2,395	2,397	2,392	2,379	2,392	2,370
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	2,395	2,397	2,392	2,379	2,392	2,370
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	2,403	2,403	2,400	2,387	2,400	2,380

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline

Production

Cattle

Russian cattle inventories are expected to continue to decline in 2014, following a pattern of more than 25 years of a shrinking cattle herd. The reason for this expected decline in 2014 is a smaller calf crop (due to fewer cows), coupled with a steady level of slaughter necessary to meet consumer demand for beef. Unlike swine and poultry, where the lion's share of inventories are at large scale agricultural establishments (77 and 80 percent respectively), for cattle producers it remains small at only 45 percent, and animal numbers for these establishments actually fell in 2013. Although the number of modern Russian cattle operations continues to grow, they still only account for a relatively small percentage of the total cattle herd in Russia.

According to the 2013-2020 State program for the development of beef cattle (see RS1335), Russia needs to qualitatively improve domestic beef cattle breeding and establish a beef cattle breeding stock base in Russia that meets the need of domestic agriculture. The Federal government plans to spend 69 billion rubles (nearly $2 billion) in support of that goal in 2014 by supporting the development of breeding and genetic centers, increasing the production of high-quality breeding material, and reimbursing some production costs for some agricultural establishments and private farms. Industry sources report there were approximately 350,000 purebred beef cattle in Russia in early 2014; the most common breeds being Kalmyk, followed by Hereford, Kazakh Whitehead, and Angus.

Year-end 2013 cattle inventories have been revised as a result of year-end Rosstat data. Year-to-year ending inventories decreased between 2012 and 2013 by 2.3 percent to 19.5 million head, including a 2.7 percent decrease in the number of cows -- to 8.6 million head.

Beef

FAS/Moscow forecasts a small increase in domestic beef production in 2014 (up less than one percent to 1.38 MMT CWE) primarily due to new slaughterhouses coming online. For example, in 2014, a new slaughterhouse in Voronezh oblast (i.e. Zarechnoye), which intends to market some of its products under the "Certified Angus Beef" brand, will open and should further increase beef production in the region. In addition, new, modern slaughterhouses are proposed or are under development in Bryansk, Kalmykia, Lipetsk, and Orenburg.

Overall 2013 beef production is revised down as slaughter and, accordingly, domestic beef production, as reported by Rosstat, was slightly lower than previously forecasted. Despite this decrease in national production, some of the main producing regions still showed production growth. For example, while five of the top producing regions decreased production in 2013, the remaining ten showed production growth (three of which showed growth of nearly four percent or more).

Table 3. Top 15 Beef Producing Regions of Russia, Live Weight Basis, 1,000 MT

Region	2012	2013	Percent Change
Bashkortostan	206.2	206.6	0.6
Tatarstan	158.6	159.0	0.3
Altai Kray	128.2	125.9	-1.8

Krasnodar Kray	122.2	122.2	0.0
Dagestan	96.0	99.7	3.9
Orenburg Oblast	99.3	98.6	-0.7
Saratov Oblast	102.3	89.3	-12.7
Rostov Oblast	80.5	82.3	2.2
Voronezh Oblast	77.7	81.9	5.4
Krasnoyarsk Kray	71.1	72.2	1.6
Omsk Oblast	74.3	68.1	-8.3
Volgograd Oblast	66.9	66.0	-1.3
Novosibirsk Oblast	73.8	64.6	-12.5
Kalmykia	55.4	58.5	5.5
Udmurtia	52.1	53.5	2.7

Source: Rosstat

Table 4. Russia: Swine Numbers, 1,000 Head

Animal Numbers, Swine Russia	**2012**		**2013**		**2014**	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		**Market Year Begin: Jan 2013**		**Market Year Begin: Jan 2014**	
	USDA Official	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Total Beginning Stocks	17,258	17,258	18,793	18,816	20,050	19,186
Sow Beginning Stocks	2,150	2,150	2,250	2,250	2,300	2,300
Production (Pig Crop)	33,300	34,500	35,000	36,175	36,200	38,290
Total Imports	334	334	85	86	100	75
Total Supply	50,892	52,092	53,878	55,077	56,350	57,551
Total Exports	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	30,299	31,500	31,978	34,000	33,040	35,250
Total Slaughter	30,299	31,500	31,978	34,000	33,040	35,250
Loss	1,800	1,774	1,850	1,891	1,850	1,821
Ending Inventories	18,793	18,816	20,050	19,186	21,460	20,480
Total Distribution	50,892	52,092	53,878	55,077	56,350	57,551

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline

Table 5. Russia: Pork production, Supply & Distribution (1,000 MT CWE)

Meat, Swine Russia	**2012**		**2013**		**2014**	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		**Market Year Begin: Jan 2013**		**Market Year Begin: Jan 2014**	
	USDA Official	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Slaughter (Reference)	30,299	31,500	31,978	34,000	33,040	35,250
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2,075	2,175	2,190	2,400	2,300	2,500
Total Imports	1,070	1,070	900	868	920	800
Total Supply	3,145	3,245	3,090	3,268	3,220	3,300

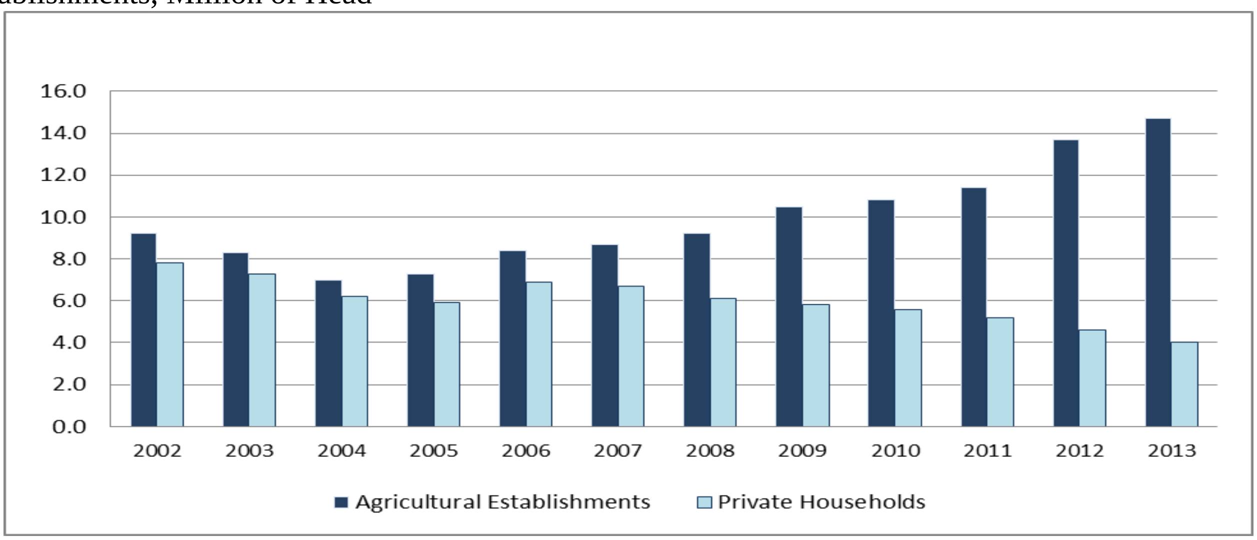
Total Exports	0	12	0	1	0	1
Human Dom. Consumption	3,145	3,233	3,090	3,267	3,220	3,299
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	3,145	3,233	3,090	3,267	3,220	3,299
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	3,145	3,245	3,090	3,268	3,220	3,300

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline

Swine

FAS/Moscow has revised forecasted 2014 year-end swine inventories down by nearly 4.5 percent because of an anticipated increase in slaughter this year and lower inventories at the beginning of 2014. Nevertheless, FAS/Moscow still forecasts year-end inventories to be nearly seven percent higher than they were at the end of 2013 as national swine production increasingly moves to more efficient agricultural establishments.

Chart 1. Continued Decline of Swine Inventories at Private Households in Favor of Agricultural Establishments, Million of Head



Source: Rosstat

As reported last year, swine inventories fell more than 10 percent at private households in 2012. This trend continued in 2013 with inventories falling another 12 percent on these farms, and all indications are that this trend will continue in 2014.

Private households are poorly positioned to financially compete with large-scale agricultural establishments. Moreover, these farms, which the Russian Ministry of Agriculture has encouraged switch to raising livestock other than swine, are arguably more susceptible to African Swine Fever (ASF) given their lack of modern facilities (where it is not uncommon for their swine to come into contact with wild boar in open pasture) and the common practice of feeding pigs with food waste (i.e. swill feeding). According to the Russian Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance, 600,000 pigs were destroyed between 2008 and 2013 to prevent ASF expansion across the territory of the Russian Federation. As of the beginning 2014, the National Union of Pork Producers estimated ASF-related economic losses at 30 billion rubles (more than $800 million).

Based on newly available year-end official statistics, FAS/Moscow lowered 2013 year-end swine inventories by slightly more than 4 percent. 2013 year-end swine inventories totaled 19.2 million head (2 percent more than realized at the end of 2012).

Pork

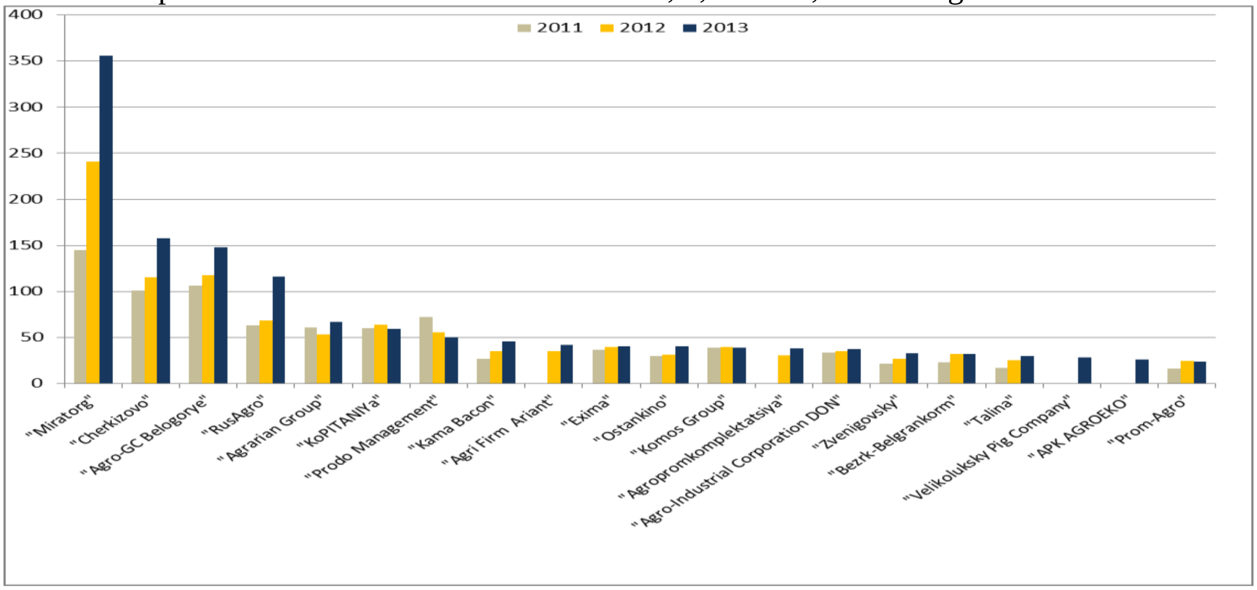
As the Russian domestic pork industry continues to shift production from private households to agricultural establishments, FAS/Moscow has increased 2014 domestic pork production forecast to 2.5 MMT (i.e. 9 percent higher than previous estimates). Modern integrated agricultural establishments are capable of improving efficiencies to produce more pigs given economies of scale and, in turn, produce more pork to meet the growing consumer demand in Russia.

According to Rosstat data, pork production increased 25 percent at agricultural establishments in 2013. Production levels at these establishments should be even higher in 2014 with an influx of an additional 75 billion rubles (slightly more than $2 billion) in government support payments from the State program for "Pork Production Development in 2013-2015" to, in part, further modernize pork production facilities and subsidize brood stock for breeding, genetic, and hybrid centers (see RS1357). In fact, the National Union of Pork Producers estimates that by 2020, small-scale producers will account for less than 20 percent of Russian pork production, down from more than 70 percent in 2005.

Based on newly available year-end production data, FAS/Moscow has increased pork production for 2013, by nearly 10 percent, to 2.4 MMT. While pork production grew 10 percent in Russia in 2013, production in Russia's largest producing region, (i.e. the Central Federal District) showed even more dramatic growth (i.e. up nearly 30 percent to 1.6 MMT on a live weight basis). The top three Russian pork producing companies all have production facilities in the Central Federal District: Miratorg, Cherkizovo, and Agro-Belgorye.

Miratorg increased its production by nearly 50 percent in 2013. The company was established in 1995 and has become Russia's largest pork producer (accounting for nearly 10 percent of all Russian pork production last year). Meanwhile, Cherkizovo, Russia's largest meat producer (including poultry) surpassed Agro-Belogorye as Russia's second largest pork producer, increasing its annual production by nearly 40 percent. In addition to these facilities, production growth was realized at many of Russia's other 15 largest pork producers last year.

Chart 2. Top 15 Producers of Russian Pork in 2013, 1,000 MT, Live Weight Basis



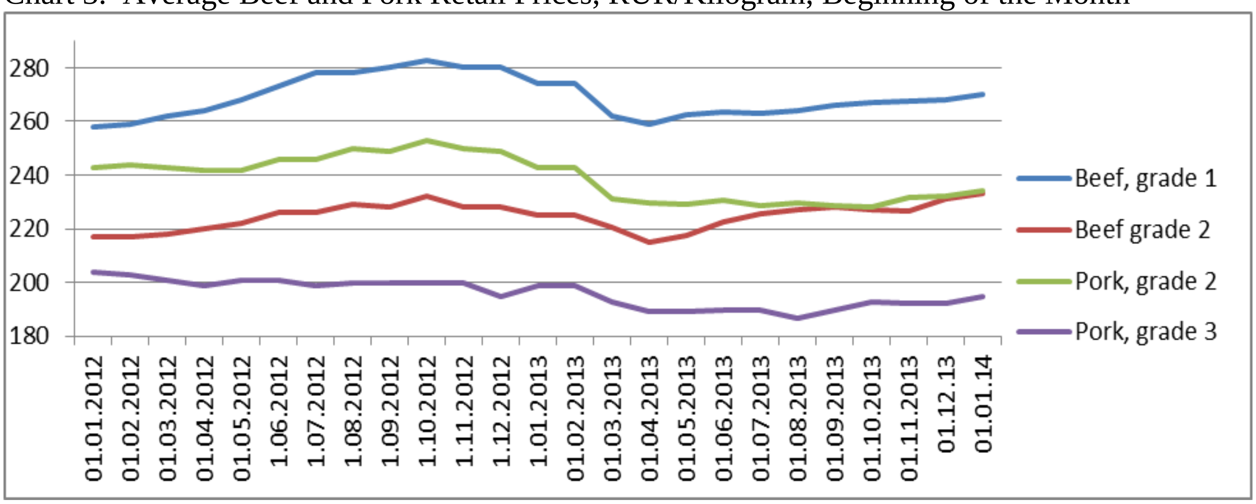
Note: 2011 production data for "Agri Firm Ariant" and “Agropromkomplektatsiya" were not made available. Source: NUPP, www.nssrf.ru

Consumption

Beef

Despite being one of the world’s leading importers of beef, 2014 beef consumption (16.7 kg per capita) will likely remain flat due to contrained domestic production and trade. Population growth in Russia is minimal and, at present, there does not seem to be any significant consumer shift between meat protein sources as retail prices for red meats have remained relatively flat since early 2013.

Chart 3. Average Beef and Pork Retail Prices, RUR/Kilogram, Beginning of the Month



Source: Russian Ministry of Agriculture

Russian per-capita beef consumption is not too dissimilar from that of the European Union (EU) (estimated at 15 kg), but is well below that of the United States (estimated at 36.8 kg), Canada (estimated at 29.4 kg), and Brazil (estimated at 37.8 kg).

Pork

Despite a decrease in imports, increasing Russian domestic pork production has led to increased per capita pork consumption, from 22 kilograms in 2012 to 22.9 kilograms in 2013. Per capita consumption is forecast to exceed 23 kilograms per capita in 2014 as a result of continued industry growth. Nevertheless, Russian per-capita pork consumption is below that of the United States (estimated at 27.6 kg) and the EU (estimated at 38.9 kg) so there is likely more room for growth.

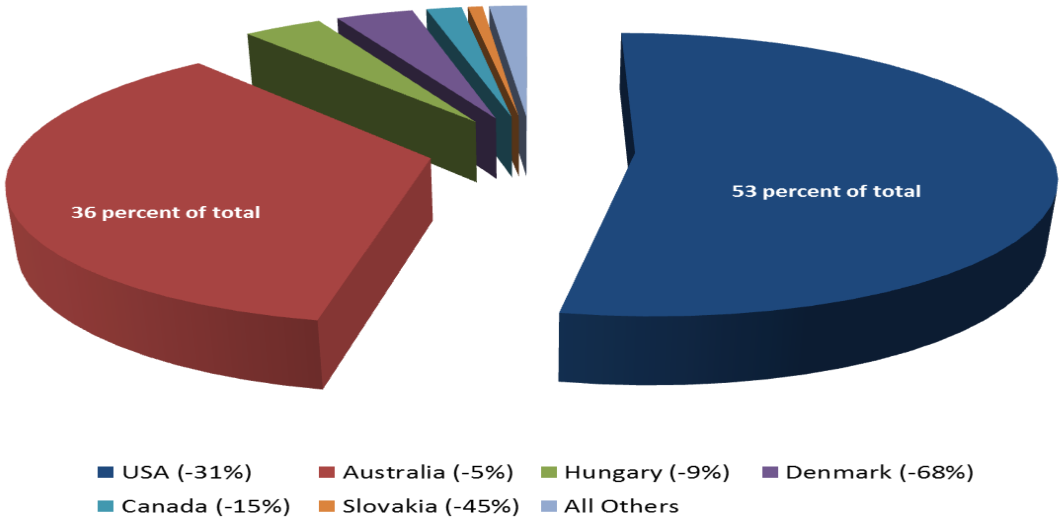
Trade

Cattle

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian cattle imports will recover by approximately 13 percent in 2014 (to 110,000 head) based on strong buying interest from modern producers and the expectation that government support subsidies will be regularly issued over the course of this year. According to industry analysts, cattle imports were negatively impacted last year as a result of delayed government support payments (see RS1357). Nevertheless, the government is only one year into a seven year support program that earmarked billions of rubles towards the redevelopment of the Russian livestock sector (see RS1335).

Based on newly available year-end trade data, and the aforementioned delay in subsidy payments, FAS/Moscow has decreased live cattle import volumes for 2013 by nearly 25 percent. According to the Customs Committee of Russia, Russia decreased imports of live cattle to 96,873 head in 2013, nearly 30 percent less than during the same period last year. The United States and Australia collectively accounted for 89 percent of Russia's 2013 live cattle imports, with a larger portion of the U.S. shipments comprised of dairy cattle. The United States was the biggest supplier of live pedigree cattle (51,404 head), followed by Australia (34,519 head), Hungary (3,513 head), and Denmark (3,462 head). Live cattle trade from EU suppliers continued to be constrained by the presence of the Schmallenberg virus in the EU.

Chart 4. Russian Imports of Live Cattle in 2013, By Country of Origin (Quantity)



Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Beef

FAS/Moscow has decreased the 2014 beef import forecast, by roughly two percent, to 1 MMT, as a result of an anticipated increase in domestic production and because of trade restrictions placed on several foreign suppliers.

Based on year-end trade statistics, FAS/Moscow increased 2013 imports to 1.017 MMT carcass weight equivalent. According to the Customs Committee of Russia, Russia imported nearly 720,000 MT (on a product weight equivalent {PWE}) of beef in 2013 just shy of its total import volume in 2012. Specifically, Russia imported a little more than 580,000 MT PWE of frozen beef and nearly 140,000 MT PWE of fresh/chilled beef. The largest beef exporters to Russia in 2013, on a PWE basis, were Brazil – approximately 308,000 MT, Belarus – nearly 150,000 MT, Paraguay – approximately 140,000 MT, and Uruguay – approximately 35,000 MT.

In February 2013, Russia instituted a ban on the import of U.S. beef and associated products until such time as the United States provided guarantees that these products are ractopamine-free. Because of this measure, U.S. exports of beef totaled 56 MT during in 2013, down 99.9 percent from the previous year.

Swine

FAS/Moscow has decreased its 2014 forecast for live swine imports by 25 percent to 75,000 head due to anticipated increased domestic production and import restrictions on live swine instituted by the Russian Veterinary Service as a result of disease outbreaks in Europe. Due to the detection of the ASF virus in both Lithuania and Poland, Russia has imposed restrictions on the importation of live pigs from the entirety of the EU. If these restrictions remain prolonged, it is likely they will have a major impact on live swine trade to Russia as the EU supplied nearly one-third of Russian live swine imports in 2013.

Year-end trade statistics for 2013 show Russian live swine imports nearly unchanged from previous FAS/Moscow estimates. Imports from Non-CU countries (i.e. the European Union, Canada, and the United States) were nearly 85 percent lower than they were in 2012, with trade from Estonia, Germany, and Latvia coming to a complete halt last year. According to Customs Union trade statistics, exports from Belarus, which accounted for nearly 60 percent of live swine imported into Russia in 2013, were down nearly 50 percent. In total, Russian live swine imports in 2013 were down almost 75 percent year-on-year largely as a result of disease outbreaks in Europe.

Pork

FAS/Moscow has reduced the 2014 forecast for pork imports by approximately 13 percent (to 800,000 MT CWE) as a result of anticipated increases in domestic production and trade restrictions imposed on several foreign suppliers. If the Russian ruble further weakens over the course of 2014, it could yield increased market opportunities for domestically produced pork at the expense of imports.

FAS/Moscow has also decreased the 2013 pork import volumes by roughly 3.5 percent (to 868,000 MT CWE) based on year-end trade statistics. Russian pork imports during 2013 were down nearly 19 percent. Brazilian exports (124,151 MT PWE, up 1.5 percent), accounted for the largest import volume, followed by Denmark (88,550 MT PWE, up 45.9 percent), Germany (81,805 MT PWE, down 6.87 percent) Canada (78,446 MT PWE, down 56.3 percent) and Belarus (56,017 MT PWE, down nearly 30 percent).

In February 2013, Russia instituted a ban on the import of U.S. pork and associated products until such time as the United States provided guarantees that these products are ractopamine-free. Because of this measure, U.S. exports of pork totaled 5,828 MT during 2013, down 93.4 percent from the previous year. However, in early March 2014, market access for some U.S. pork establishments was restored.

Other Reports of Potential Interest

RS1390 - Russia Finalizes New National Standard for High Quality Beef
RS1384 - Customs Union Technical Regulation on Meat
RS1379 – Eurasian Economic Commission Announces 2014 Meat Poultry Whey TRQs
RS1357 – 2013 Livestock and Products Annual Report
RS1335 - Russian Government Continues to Support Cattle Sector

Production Charts and Tables

Table 6. Livestock Inventories Last 10 Years, All Types of Farms, Thousand Head

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cattle	23,154	21,625	21,562	21,546	21,038	20,671	19,968	20,134	19,981	19,514
Cows	10,244	9,522	9,360	9,320	9,126	9,026	8,844	8,988	8,883	8,645
Pigs	13,717	13,811	16,185	16,340	16,162	17,231	17,218	17,258	18,816	19,186

Source: Rosstat

Table 7. Livestock Inventories, All Types of Farms, Thousand Head

All Farm Types		
	2012	**2013**
Cattle	19,981	19,514
Cows	8,883	8,645
Pigs	18,816	19,186
Sheep and Goats	24,180	23,844
Agricultural Establishments		
Cattle	9,060	8,790
Cows	3,640	3,532
Pigs	13,679	14,711
Sheep and Goats	4,583	4,307
Private Households		
Cattle	8,990	8,706
Cows	4,264	4,094
Pigs	4,578	4,017
Sheep and Goats	11,261	11,282
Private Farms (Peasant)		
Cattle	1,931	2,018
Cows	979	1,018
Pigs	559	458
Sheep and Goats	6,156	7,468

Source: Rosstat

Table 8. Meat Production, All Types of Farms, Live-Weight Basis, 1,000 MT

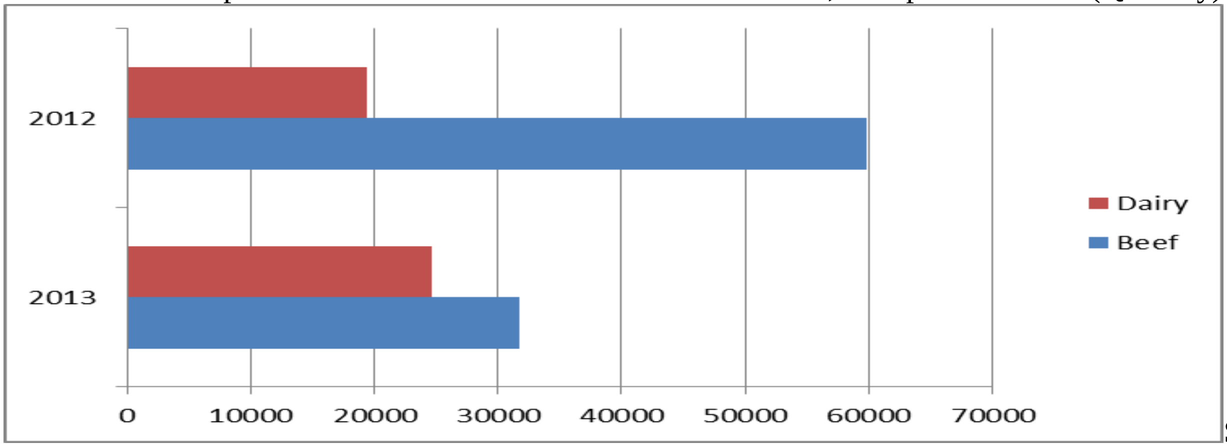
All Farm Types		
	2012	**2013**
Beef	2,9212.5	2,896.1
Pork	3,285.6	3,625.6
Meat from Sheep and Goats	425.5	430.3
Agricultural Establishments		

Beef	936.6	935.4
Pork	2,027.5	2,528.4
Meat from Sheep and Goats	36.5	35.0
Private Households		
Beef	1,810.6	1,776
Pork	1,176.7	1.028.2
Meat from Sheep and Goats	308	309.1
Private Farms (Peasant)		
Beef	165.4	184.7
Pork	81.4	68.9
Meat from Sheep and Goats	81.0	86.2

Source: Rosstat

Trade Charts and Tables

Chart 5. U.S. Exports of Purebred Live Cattle to Russia in 2013, Compared to 2012 (Quantity)



Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 8. Russian Imports of Live Cattle*, Calendar Year: 2008 – 2013, Quantity (Head), Incl. Major Suppliers in 2013

Partner Country	Calendar Year					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
World	**59,390**	**49,432**	**37,992**	**95,187**	**138,211**	**96,873**
United States	1,936	9,109	2,487	19,092	74,734	51,404
Australia	14,867	9,643	10,311	31,979	36,645	34,519
EU-27	27,827	25,293	22,121	36,140	24,372	9,313
Hungary	*4,540*	*7,126*	*6300*	*2,288*	*3,874*	*3,513*
Denmark	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3,128*	*10,811*	*3,462*
Canada					1,862	1,587

*Includes Belarusian Exports to Russia as Reported by Belstat
Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 9. Russian Imports of Live Swine, Calendar Year: 2008 – 2013, Quantity (Head), Incl. Major Suppliers in 2013

Partner Country	Calendar Year					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
World	**770,454**	**1,205,295**	**782,500**	**781,931**	**334,473**	**85,571**
Belarus*	0	3,450	54,233	112,754	103,131	49,082
EU-27	767,003	119,6179	721,969	663,552	226,593	29,330
Denmark	*35,318*	*27,999*	*18,497*	*73,039*	*77,739*	*25,622*
France	*3,897*	*1,650*	*2,710*	*1,844*	*3,952*	*2,107*
Ireland	*8,292*	*1,998*	*3,866*	*6,782*	*4,055*	*932*
Lithuania	*351,998*	*504,875*	*286,457*	*127,770*	*0*	*211*
Canada	3,451	5,666	6,298	4,509	3,507	6,808
United States	0	0	0	1,116	1,242	351

*Belarusian Exports to Russia as Reported by Belstat
Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 10. Types of Russian Imports of Live Swine*, Calendar Year: 2008 - 2013, Quantity (Head)

HS Code	Description	Calendar Year					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0103	Swine, Live	770,454	1,205,295	782,500	781,931	334,473	85,571
010392	Swine, Live, Nesoi, Weighing 50 Kg Or More Each	621,345	1,046,641	704043	642,880	231,532	64,531
010391	Swine, Live, Nesoi, Weighing Less Than 50 Kg Each	116,797	146,077	54,678	104,937	66,159	2,667
010310	Swine, Live, Purebred Breeding Animals	32,312	12,577	23,779	34,114	36,782	18,373

*Includes Belarusian Exports to Russia as Reported by Belstat
Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 11. Russian Imports of Beef, PWE, Annual Series: 2008 - 2013, Quantity (MT) Incl. Major Suppliers in 2013

Partner Country	Calendar Year					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
World	**876,595**	**752,197**	**755,314**	**707,503**	**730,994**	**726,712**
Brazil	404,001	322,969	282,184	224,160	248,906	308,255
Belarus*	64,686	112,735	128,547	102,478	104,748	147,284
Paraguay	83,280	46,663	64,089	50,478	119,470	138,611
Uruguay	88,908	66,199	78,926	77,528	65,870	35,253
EU-27	52,773	19,266	78,717	80,742	52,314	32,111
Poland	*5,243*	*919*	*8,096*	*7,633*	*12,318*	*10,404*
Lithuania	*11,301*	*7,285*	*10,290*	*14,992*	*13,172*	*7,986*
Australia	69,056	16,224	41,167	65,251	34,128	26,904
Ukraine	16,711	18,823	12,847	12,367	14,170	17,013
Argentina	69,384	136,991	33,933	14,899	8,933	14,834

*Belarusian Exports to Russia as Reported by Belstat
Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 12. Russian Imports of Pork, PWE, Annual Series: 2008 – 2013 Quantity (MT) Incl. Major Suppliers in 2013

Partner Country	Calendar Year					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
World	**851,230**	**673,906**	**704,237**	**746,657**	**822,977**	**667,578**
EU-27	302,240	247,715	303,926	356,856	309,169	378,915
Denmark	*6,9037*	*65,368*	*72,711*	*80,395*	*60,694*	*88,550*
Germany	*69,431*	*84,552*	*112,617*	*110,895*	*87,843*	*81,805*
Spain	*42,243*	*33,184*	*37,395*	*61,458*	*67,580*	*38,233*
Netherlands	*18,031*	*1,011*	*4,592*	*12,152*	*10,834*	*29,214*
Brazil	238740	249715	223926	133050	122313	124,151
Canada	102,762	41,962	67,122	112,017	179,615	78,446
Belarus*	40,968	24,115	47,263	65,066	79,398	56,017
Chile	5,607	2,027	1,600	5,284	18,544	16,582

United States	159,417	107,676	59,405	58,016	87,942	5,828
Ukraine	0	0	471	12,708	21,130	4,922

*Belarusian Exports to Russia as Reported by Belstat
Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 13. Russian Cattle, Beef, Swine, and Pork Exports to Belarus & Kazakhstan, Heads/ PWE, 2012-2013, Quantity

HSC	Country	2012	2013
0102 – Live Cattle	**Total**	**2,693**	**4,414**
	Belarus	355	527
	Kazakhstan	2,338	3,887
0201 - Fresh Beef	**Total**	**263**	**686**
	Belarus	24	28
	Kazakhstan	239	658
0202 - Frozen Beef	**Total**	**1,023**	**2,895**
	Belarus	67	195
	Kazakhstan	956	2,699
0103 – Live Swine	**Total**	**1,993**	**177**
	Belarus	0	0
	Kazakhstan	1,993	177
0203 - Pork	**Total**	**9,367**	**453**
	Belarus	9,207	211
	Kazakhstan	159	241

Source: Eurasian Economic Commission